NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Bonniebrook Homestead

and or common Bonniebrook Homestead

2. Location

street & number 10 miles N of Branson near Walnut Shade, Missouri ___ not for publication

city, town Branson & Walnut Shade _X_ vicinity of #7 Hon. Gene Taylor

state Missouri code 29 county Taney code 213

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	_X_ private	_X_ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
_X_ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X NA	___ no	___ military	_X_ other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Clay and Jean Cantwell

street & number Lakewood Estates

city, town Branson ___ vicinity of state Missouri 65616

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder, Taney County Courthouse

street & number P.O. Box 335

city, town Forsyth state Missouri 65653

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date July 20, 1977 ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Missouri Department of Natural Resources

city, town Jefferson City, state Missouri 65101

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	X ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bonniebrook Homestead is an irregular shaped tract of land (refer to site map) containing 172 acres located in Taney County, Missouri. A 12.5 acre portion of the Homestead is leased by the Bonniebrook Historical Society, Inc., a Missouri Not-For-Profit, Tax-Exempt Corporation dedicated to preserving the the Homestead property. The 172 acres being nominated includes 80 acres of Federal Homestead land, 80 acres of Missouri School Land, and 12 acres purchased for preservation of trees along Bear Creek.

The site has been vacant for 35 years, allowing the natural vegetative cover to re-establish itself.

Physiographic Features

A small stream, named "Bonniebrook" by the O'Neill family (from which the property gets it name) drains south through the site from the northeast to the south boundary where it eventually flows into Bear Creek approximately a quarter mile south of the site. Most of the site is heavily wooded, except for the cleared field north of the center of the site, where the original "dog-trot" log house was located, and in the immediate area of the mansion, which has been restored by the Bonniebrook Historical Society Inc. to its original appearance as a well-kept lawn. The area immediately around the O'Neill cemetery has been kept in its cleared condition.

Instrusions

An unimproved road enters the site from the south, generally following the creek, crossing it south of the mansion location at the site of a bridge. The bridge piers are intact. The road continues on the west side of the mansion location to the area of the cleared field, where it ends.

All that remains of the mansion are poured concrete steps and a poured concrete wood container. Native stone foundations under the east side of the house are present, but have been moved from their original location by weathering.

A storm cellar is situated just west of the mansion location, and is in good condition.

Up the creek north of the mansion location is the cistern built of native stone to hold water from the spring that flows into the brook. There is no visible remains of the "dog-trot" log house although the charred posts of the barn are still standing in the field north of the mansion location.

Condition

The Bonniebrook Homestead site is presently a unique parcel of land reverting back to its natural state.

Recent research has shown that a cut-off between the Springfield-Harrison road and the Chestnut Ridge road comes across the Bonniebrook Homestead property to the west of the mansion site along the ridgeline. The Springfield-Harrison

raod, so important to the history of transportation in the Ozarks area is still visible on the south edge of the Homestead property. This important part of Ozark culture and progress, while not directly a part of the O'Neill story, deserves to be studied further and preserved. Local residents of adjoining properties have pointed out ruts in the rocky outcroppings made by the metal-rimmed wheels of the loaded freight wagons coming down the ridge from the Chestnut Ridge road to the Springfield-Harrison road. A detailed study of the route of these roads and artifacts obtained along the roadside should be conducted to learn more about this important mode of transportation in the Ozarks.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	X literature	sculpture
1600–1699	architecture	education	military	social/humanitarian
1700–1799	X art	engineering	music	theater
1800–1899	commerce	X exploration/settlement	philosophy	transportation
X 1900–	communications	industry	politics/government	X other (specify)
		invention		Final resting place of subject

Specific dates 1893-1947 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bonniebrook Homestead is significant as the one site chiefly commemorative of the life and work of Rose O'Neill, the world-famed author, artist, sculptor, illustrator, and creator of the Kewpie doll. Bonniebrook is significant also as a pioneer homestead of the O'Neills, the first family to enter the land from the public domain. Rose O'Neill always considered the Bonniebrook Homestead to be "home". The majority of her years were lived there; at no time was she long absent; and she chose it as her burial site in the O'Neill family cemetery. No buildings are extant upon the site, although subsidiary structures survive.

The Bonniebrook Homestead was the Ozark home of Rose O'Neill. Here she created the illustrations and artworks that made her famous and the highest paid female illustrator in the world. Rose O'Neill, her mother, sisters Callista and Lee, and her brothers James and John Hugh are buried in the family cemetery on the property. Bonniebrook is also a memorial to the homestead spirit of hearty pioneers like Rose's father, who moved his family from Nebraska in 1893 and settled on the site, which they named the "tangle" because of the dense forests that surrounded their tiny clearing. With a spring for water and a two-room "dog-trot" log house for shelter, they began a residence in the Ozarks that lasted for the rest of their lives. Daughter Rose had been sent to New York to study in a convent, but was taken by the natural beauty of the area when she first saw Bonniebrook in 1984, and she desired to remain and work there. From Bonniebrook, she launched her career as an illustrator, sending her drawings to New York publishers wrapped around smoothed sticks of wood carved by her brother John Hugh. As she grew wealthy, she financed the building of the 14-room mansion which became her Ozarks home. In 1909 the Kewpie dolls were created at Bonniebrook, coming to Rose O'Neill in a dream; and in 1914 were the best-selling toys in America, making Rose O'Neil a millionaire. She had a villa on the Isle of Capri, a townhouse studio on Washington Square in New York City (she was the original ROSE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE of Ziegfield Follies fame), and a stucco castle in Westport, Connecticut, but she loved her home at Bonniebrook the best. She made many improvements, so Bonniebrook had the first indoor bathroom in Taney County; and later had steam heat, electricity, and a telephone. In 1936, Rose O'Neill moved back to Bonniebrook for good, and suffered hard financial times. With Rose O'Neill's death in 1944, and her sister Callista's death in 1946, her brother Clarance was left alone to care for the house. It burned down in January, 1947 and Clarance was committed to the Hospital at Nevada, Missouri. The 172-acre Bonniebrook homestead was sold at a Sheriff's Sale in 1952 to an out-of-state party as an investment.

It was then sold to the present owners in 1967. In 1975, the Bonniebrook Historical Society, Inc. was established as a Missouri Not-for-Profit, Tax-Exempt Corporation dedicated to preserving the property. Currently, negotiations are going on to purchase the 172 acres from the owners. The front

lawn of the mansion location and the cemetery are maintained by the Society through the volunteer efforts of an individual who lives near the site.

Today, Rose O'Neill is not well known or hightly regarded in the world of haute culture. She must be considered a major figure, however, in the extensive world of American high popular culture of this century. The continuing, even growing, interest in O'Neill's art and the memorabilia of her life are attested by the founding in 1967 of the International Rose O'Neill Club and in 1975 of the Bonniebrook Historical Society. The Rose O'Neill Club, with some thousand members and including affiliates in Japan, India, and Norway, publishes a quarterly periodical, The Kewpiesta Kourier, and holds an annual festival in Branson just south of Bonniebrook. This "Kewpiesta," now four days long, attracts several hundred registrants each year. The Bonniebrook Historical Society publishes a quarterly periodical, the extensively-illustrated Bonniebrook News, for some 350 members. Certainly Rose O'Neill has become a figure of almost legendary significance in the locale of her home within a generation of her death.

She was one of several creative personalities who emigrated from the prairie plains to the Ozarks late in the nineteenth or early in the twentieth centuries. They formed a coterie of persons who knew each other and constituted a kind of special artistic community in a region as yet remote and almost mysterious to the worlds of art and publishing. They included Vance Randolph the folklorist, Otto Ernest Rayburn the editor, and the mother-and-daughter authors Laura Ingalls Wilder and Rose Wilder Lane. They influenced and were influenced by the emergence of the Old German-Scotch-Irish folk art traditions of the Southern highlands into popular culture. Randolph had many friends among such old settler family artists as the poetess Mary Elizabeth Mahnke and the folk singer Mae Kennedy McCord, who was an early folk "country" music performer on pioneer radio station KWTO, Springfield. The connections among these people were complex and have not been much noticed. Rose O'Neill's friendship with Vance Randolph of Fayetteville, Arkansas, while widely recognized, was probably more important to the lives and work of each than has been heretofore imagined. Bonniebrook, home in the Ozarks of one of these extraordinary artists, is significant in commemoration, but also significant as a tangible legacy of a phenomemon of regional culture whose riches remain as yet largely unexplored.

Rose O'Neill's writings were affected by the natural beauty of the surroundings at Bonniebrook. Her career as an illustrator continued after she moved from New York to Bonniebrook in 1894. In her unpublished Autobiography she describes how the Enchanted Forest influenced her illustrations:

> "Oddly enough I developed quite a 'style' in the Forest. My drawings, rolled round smoothed sticks of wood and well wrapped, were sent out across the hills on horseback. When my first illustrated story was accepted by Cosmopolitan I galloped my horse home from the post office singing in a pounding rain."[1]

After visiting many places, and suffering the emotional trauma of two failed marriages, Rose O'Neill returned to the one place that gave her solace--Bonniebrook:

> "I never approached Bonniebrook without an ecstatic lifting of the heart with what O'Henry called my 'infernal youth'. The thought of seeing Meemie and my brothers and sisters, all girded round by the enchanting forest, was always almost more than I could bear. For days after arriving I would be like one asleep and in a joyful dream."[2]

Rose O'Neill wrote her first book The Loves of Ddwy at Bonniebrook and dedicated it "To the Bonniebrookers." It was semi-autogiographical in nature and was filled with references to the rugged lifestyle in the remote forest home of the O'Neills. Not counting her Autobiography and her Kewpie books, she wrote four other major works. Two of them were written at Bonniebrook and influenced by her surroundings. Her serious drawings, (she called them her "Monsters") were influenced by nature and the rugged rocks near her home. She displayed these drawings to critical acclaim in Paris in 1921 and in New York in 1922. Her giant sculptures "Embrace of the Tree" and the "Fauness" were displayed in the front lawn of Bonniebrook until after the fire that destroyed the home in 1949. They are now in local museums.

Perhaps her best description of the effect of the Bonniebrook Homestead on her life and works is contained in a statement she made to a friend one day standing in the front lawn of Bonniebrook:

> "I love this spot better than any place on earth. Here I have done my best work. Among my lovely hills I want to live and to die and be buried out there beneath the big oak tree where we buried my beloved brother."[3]

Rose O'Neill was buried on the Homestead with her brother and mother. Later her sisters and another brother were laid to rest in the small family cemetery. Rose's passing was remembered in Time magazine, the New York Times and Saturday Review. She is still remembered today in the hearts of thousands of Kewpie Doll collectors and art lovers around the world.

Regarding the "overgrown" quality of the property, that is exactly what Rose liked about it! She called it the "tangle" or the "forest enchanted". The property was rustic when the O'Neill's arrived there, and it is rustic now. They moved into log cabins in a small clearing that was already there. The cabins have disintegrated, but the clearing is exactly the same as it was when the O'Neills lived there. They built a holding basin to give them some water pressure from the natural spring, and that feature is there, just like in the O'Neill's time. The beautifully-described stream with the "flat stones" and "ferny rocks" is just like it was when the O'Neills were there. The beautiful woods have not been cut, the landscaped lawn of the mansion is still maintained by a neighbor (the mansion, of course, burned in 1947) and the cemetery with the remains of Rose and her family is kept in reverent beauty by the

Bonniebrook Historical Society. The "physical integrity" of the property is remarkable for the time that has passed since the O'Neills left. The reason is that they did not encroach much on the woods, the stream, or other natural features. So the property remains today a tribute to the pioneer spirit of the O'Neills.

There are many ways in which property today reflects the work and life of Rose O'Neill. The spirit of Rose and her invention of the Kewpies is reflected by the condition of the property today. Rose, for instance, loved the chickadee more than any other and made the "Kewpiedee" from it. The animals, birds, insects, etc. that mean so much to Rose and influenced her stories and drawings are there on the property, exactly like Rose's time. The key words in Rose's life and the property's effect on her life and works is "natural beauty." The property had "a tangible inspiration to O'Neill's work and career". It was not only an inspiration, it was the central force in her life that she clung to when she was in despair from her divorces, or when her financial situation forced her to return. Not only did Rose do most of her work at Bonniebrook, she wrote most of her major novels there. Also, her husband Harry Leon Wilson wrote three of his novels during three winters at Bonniebrook.

That the original physical appearance of the Bonniebrook Homestead profoundly influenced Rose O'Neill is best seen in her unpublished Autobiography. She described her first impressions of her new home:

> "The next day we went deeper and deeper into the thick woods. I forgot my fears and shouted with joy. I called it the 'tangle' and my extravavant heart was tangled in it for good. After crossing Bear Creek thirty-two times, we found ourselves on the same side. The Forest Enchanted closed us in and suddenly ahead of us stood Meemie and other children by the brook."[4]

Rose's description of her first thoughts of the Bonniebrook Homestead have many references to the natural beauty of the area, as seen in this portion of her Autobiography:

> "A perpetual spring emerged from layers of ferny rocks and fed the stream that ran over an almost ferfect pavement of flat stones. We named the place Bonniebrook and fell in love with it for good. We were lost in a legend.
>
> For the first time in our lives we learned by heart the sounds of solitude--that mystical voice made up of winds, flowing water, rustling leaves and little secret feet, soliloquies of birds and insects, the long lament of owls."[5]

The birds, flowers, and other things of nature found their way into Rose's writings and into her heart. In her Autobiography she writes of her favorite birds:

> "At Bonniebrook I have my balcony covered with birds all winter, dazzling

cardinals, plump little chickadees and others. The chicadees I called 'Kewpiedees' because of their smallness and rounded contours, and put them in the Kewpie drawings consorting with the Kewpies. They have always disturbed my heart more than any other wild creature."[6]

Rose O'Neill ended her Autobiography with a beautiful description of a Spring rain storm at Bonniebrook:

"It is raining on all the roofs of Bonniebrook. In my high studio there is a great clatter. The hills and the thick trees with swelling buds seem to press closer round the house. The brook is full and roaring. There has been lightning with thunder. My kind-metallic. When the sluggish rolling of giant wooden billiard balls changes into immediate brass.

It is Spring. The wildflowers are beginning all down the valley and on the hills. Sap is running in the branches of the birds. Their sounds have changed--the wood thrush, the cardinal and the mocking-bird.

Ah, few there are who live, alas,
And they are far from here
Who know how young and dear I was
When I was young and dear."[7]

The Bonniebrook Homestead is remarkably like it was when Rose O'Neill and her family first homesteaded the land in 1893. The "perpetual spring", "ferny rocks", and "perfect pavement of flat stones" are still in the same condition as when the O'Neill family first enjoyed their beauty. The "tangle" or "forest enchanted" has never been cut since the O'Neills lived there. Few can understand what the forest and its thick undergrowth meant to Rose O'Neill. Perhaps it is the essence of Bonnibrook and why she loved the homestead property as she did. When she returned to Bonniebrook for good in 1937 she gave an interview to a reporter from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"It is nothing strange that I should come back here. I've always been coming back to Bonniebrook during all the 43 years since I first arrived here as a girl of 19. When living in Italy in the midst of that extremely cultured and consummate beauty of the Bay of Naples--the enchantment that dragged the Greeks and Romans there--I have found myself longing for this more ragged, rascal beauty. In other places of extreme cultivation I have felt the pull of Bonniebrook and have come back here to get a fresh start. The difference now is that I have pulled in my horns for good. About the last bridge to the civilization I've been bucking was burned when Carabas (her Connecticut home) was disposed of just lately. I am not starting anything fresh but my memoirs."[8]

The "ragged, rascal" beauty of the Bonniebrook homestead forest is just like it was when Rose and her family lived there, and meant so much to their lives. The birds and animals that she enjoyed still abound and deserve to be preserved in their natural state.

The property is not "deteriorated". It is just like it was when Rose was there, and she loved it that way! It inspired her work, and she spoke to a friend that she did her best work at Bonniebrook and it was at Bonniebrook that she wanted to live and die and be buried in the little cemetery with her family. She got her wish.

Footnotes

[1] Ibid., page 68.

[2] Ibid., page 155.

[3] Ruggles, Rowena Godding, The One Rose, CA 1964, page 24.

[4] O'Neill, Rose C., Autobiography, unpublished manuscript in family possession, page 61.

[5] Ibid., page 63.

[6] Ibid., page 292.

[7] Ibid., page 425.

[8] Martyn, Marguerite, "Creator of Kewpies--Rose O'Neill," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, August 29, 1937, page C-1.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1) O'Neill, Paul E. Personal interview by Robert H. Gibbons, September 4, 1981
2) O'Neill, Rose C. Unpublished Autobiography is BHS Archives.
3) BONNIEBROOK NEWS, Vols. 1 thru 6 (1976-1981) Published by Bonniebrook Historical Society.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 172

Quadrangle name Day, Missouri

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	480 800	4070 260
B	15	480 780	4068 800
C	15	479 975	4070 840
D	15	480 000	4070 260
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The W1/2 of the Section 16, and the NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 21 and the NE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 20 and that part of the SE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 20 described as follows: Beginning at the NE corner of said above described 40, thence due S 80 rods to

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1) Robert H. Gibbons, President

organization Bonniebrook Historical Society, Inc. date July 10, 1982

street & number 511 E. Normal Street telephone (417) 869-4286

city or town Springfield, state Missouri 65807

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Fred A Lafer

title Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer date 2/29/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

SE corner, thence due W 14 rods to center of creek, thence NW direction with meanders of said creek bed to the N line of said 40, thence E 43 rods to the point of beginning, all in Township 24 Range 21.

2) James M. Denny, Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

July 10, 1982
314/751-4096

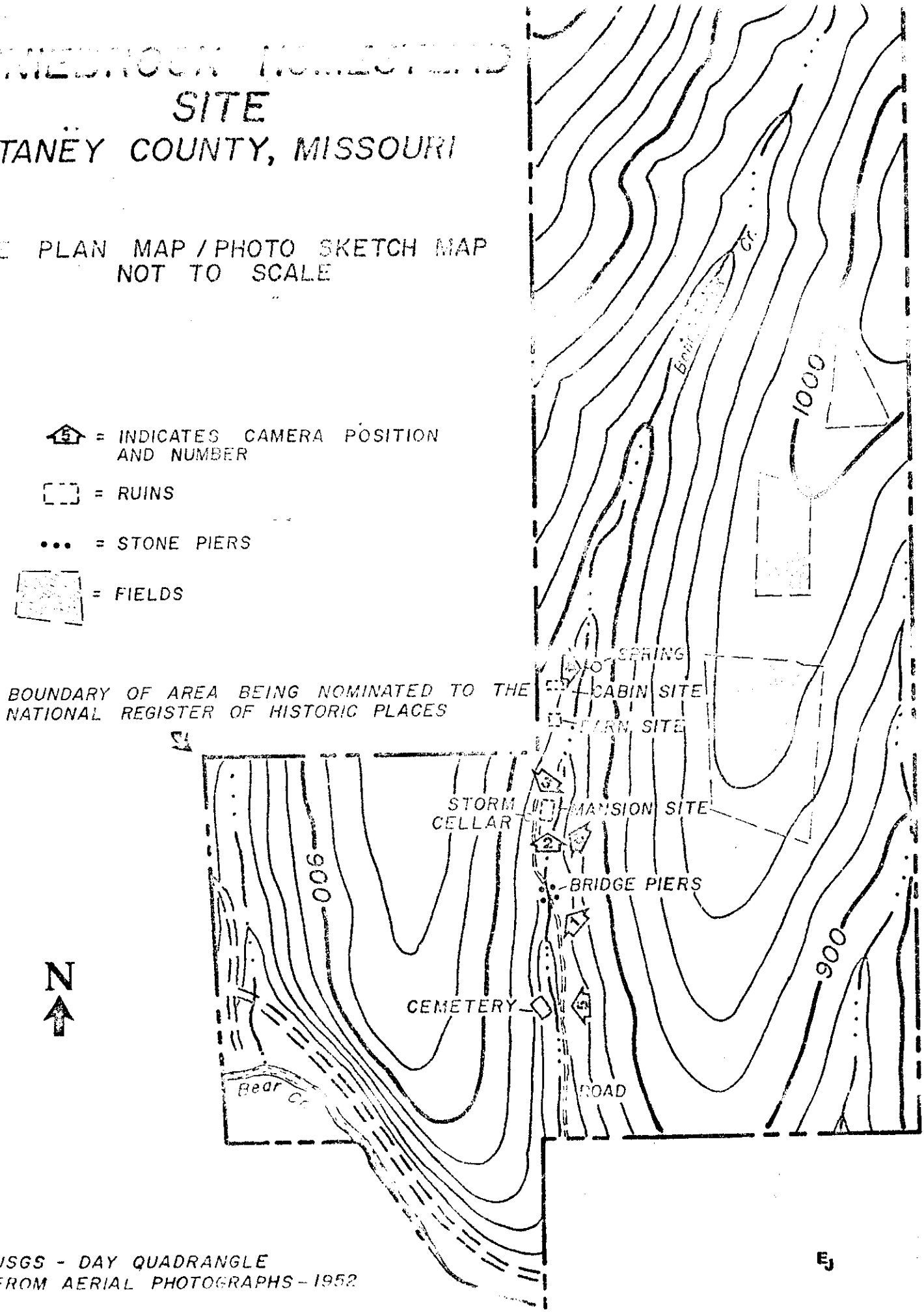
Missouri 65102

3) Robert Flanders, Director
Center for Ozarks Studies
Southwest Missouri State University
Springfield,

December 21, 1982
417/836-5755
Missouri 65807

SUMMERROCK HOMESTEAD SITE
TANEY COUNTY, MISSOURI

SITE PLAN MAP / PHOTO SKETCH MAP
NOT TO SCALE



USGS - DAY QUADRANGLE
FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS - 1952

EJ

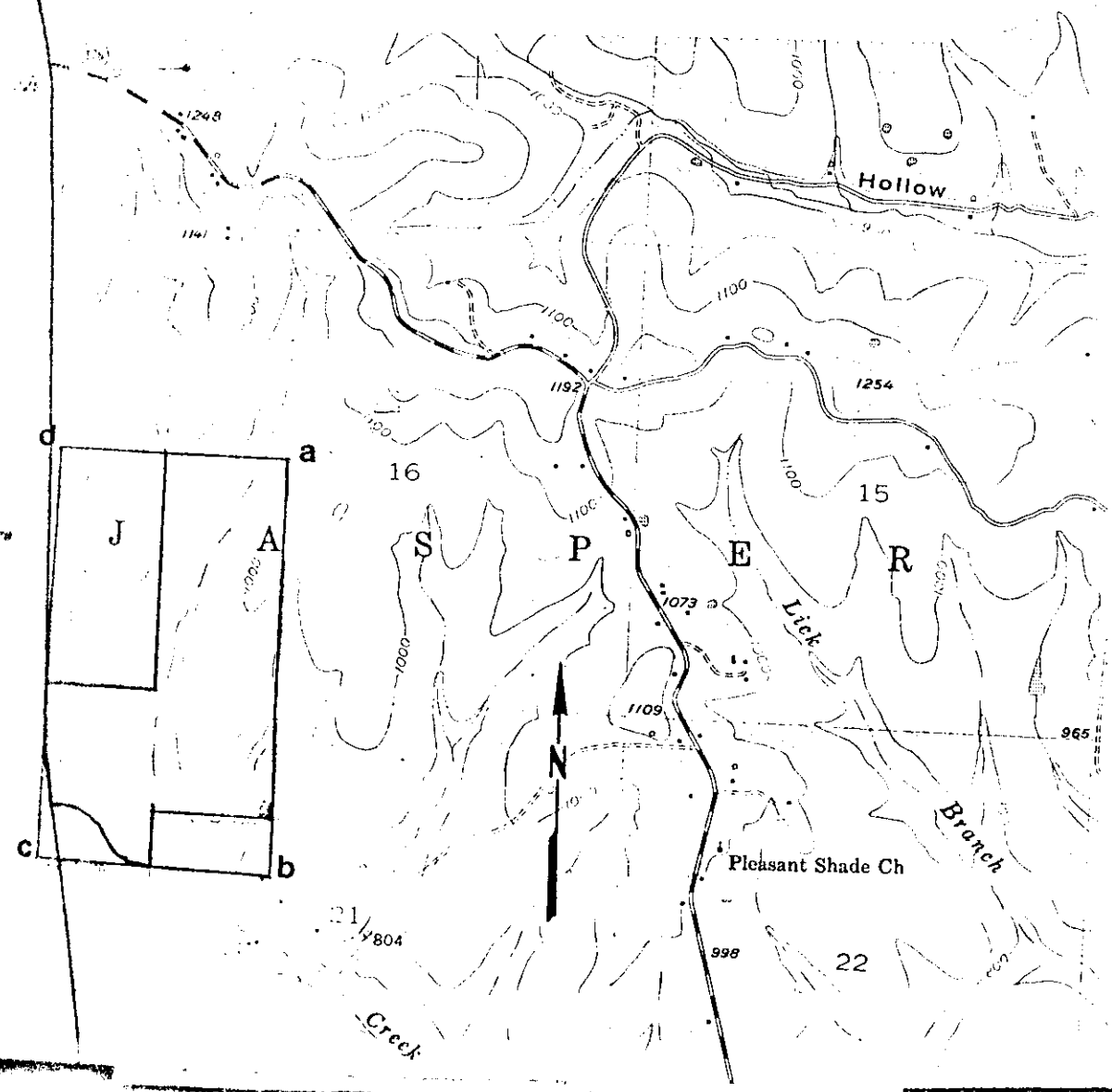
BONNIEBROOK HOMESTEAD
Walnut Shade and Branson vicinity,
Taney County, Missouri

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	15	480800	4070260
B.	15	480780	4068800
C.	15	479975	4068840
D.	15	480000	4070260

Day, Mo. Quadrangle 1:24,000 scale

APR 6 1983



The area being deleted from the designated property consists of approximately 8.62 acres of right-of-way associated with U. S. Route 65, much of which has been graded and surfaced to provide both an all-weather highway and access to the Bonniebrook Homestead property. The deleted property consists of rugged, forested hills, and shares that characterization with the property remaining within the boundary. The deleted property has been drastically modified by highway construction, which carries heavy traffic between Springfield and Branson, Missouri. Generally, the western portion of the deleted property is original right-of-way, and the eastern portion will accommodate additional lanes and provide improved access to the Bonniebrook Homestead property. All of the deleted property is illustrated on the attached map (labeled "NRHP Form - Deleted Property"), which is a portion of the Missouri Department of Transportation right-of-way plans.

The areas being deleted from the designated property consist of approximately 8.62 acres acquired by the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) as right-of-way for the upgrading of U. S. Route 65 through Taney County, in addition to right-of-way already owned by MoDOT (then known as MHTD) at the time of the nomination. The nomination of Bonniebrook Homestead emphasizes its natural, pastoral character, which is severely compromised by the existing highway facility and planned improvements, on the deleted property. Additionally, the deleted parcel is separated from the remaining property and the homestead site itself by a natural ridge which provides both an effective screen from the effects of the highway and a visual and psychological separation brtween the Homestead and the transportation facility.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Bonniebrook Homestead
Name of property
Taney County, Missouri
County and State

Justification:

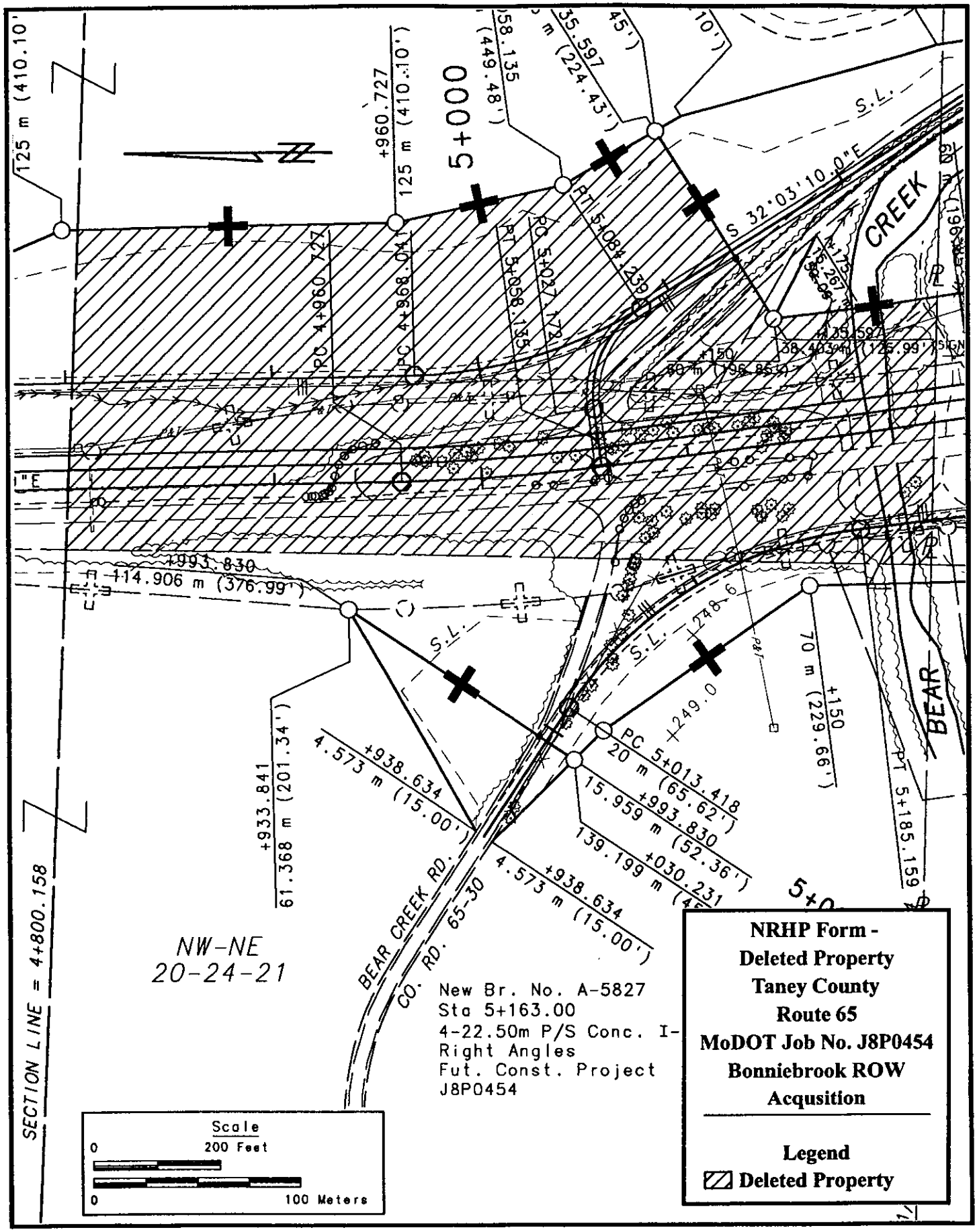
The deleted property has lost integrity, as noted in Section 8, and the revised boundary has been established in order to delete a minimum acreage of the listed property, which is adversely affected by highway construction.

Verbal Description of Deleted Property:

Right-of-Way Parcel: The deleted parcel is bounded by highway right-of-way on the East, by Section 17 on the North, by the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter-Section of Section 20 on the West, by the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter-Section of Section 20 on the South, all in Township 24 North, Range 21 West. (See Day Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map, and right-of-way plan segment labeled "NRHP Form - Deleted Property", attached.)

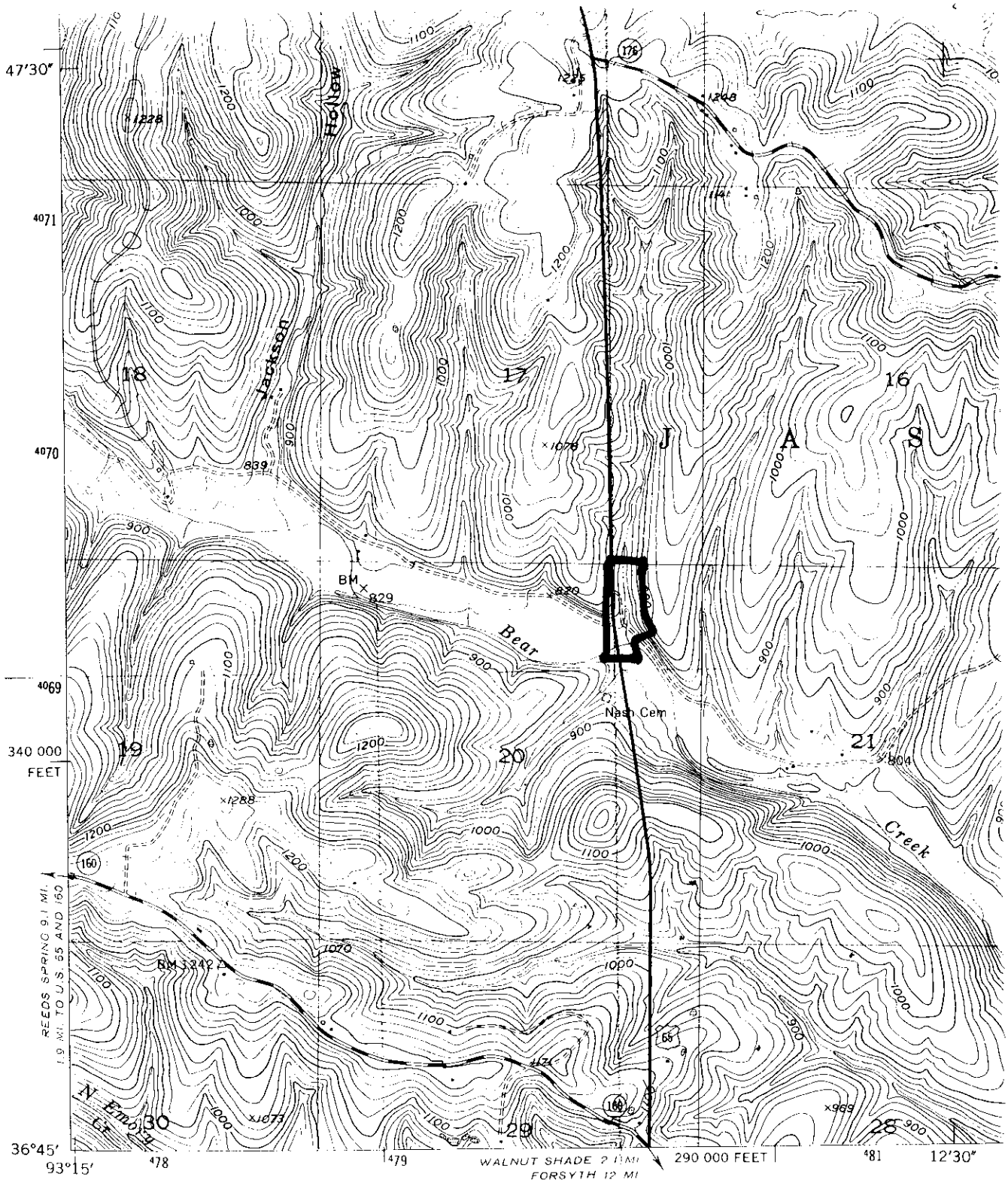
Right-of-Way Deletion UTM Coordinates (Irregular):

Zone	Easting	Northing
15	480 110	4069 450
15	480 120	4069 300
15	480 130	4069 200
15	480 140	4069 180
15	480 060	4069 120
15	480 080	4069 040
15	479 940	4069 040
15	479 950	4069 450



NRHP Form -
Deleted Property
Taney County
Route 65
MoDOT Job No. J8P0454
Bonniebrook ROW
Acqusition
Legend
Deleted Property
New Br. No. A-5827
Sta 5+163.00
4-22.50m P/S Conc. I-
Right Angles
Fut. Const. Project
J8P0454
Scale
0
200 Feet
0
100 Meters
NW-NE
20-24-21
SECTION LINE = 4+800.158
BEAR CREEK RD.
CO. RD. 65-30
BEAR
CREEK
S.L.
S 32°03'10.0"E
5+000
+960.727
125 m (410.10')
PC 4+960.727
PC 4+968.041
PT 5+058.135
PC 5+027.172
PT 5+084.239
+993.830
114.906 m (376.99')
+933.841
61.368 m (201.34')
+938.634
4.573 m (15.00')
PC 5+013.418
20 m (65.62')
+993.830
15.959 m (52.36')
+030.231
139.199 m
+150
70 m (229.66')
PT 5+185.159
248.6
249.0

portion to be deleted



(GARBER)
7357 III NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey 480

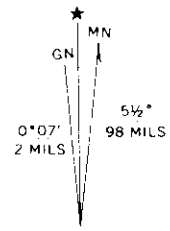
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1955

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

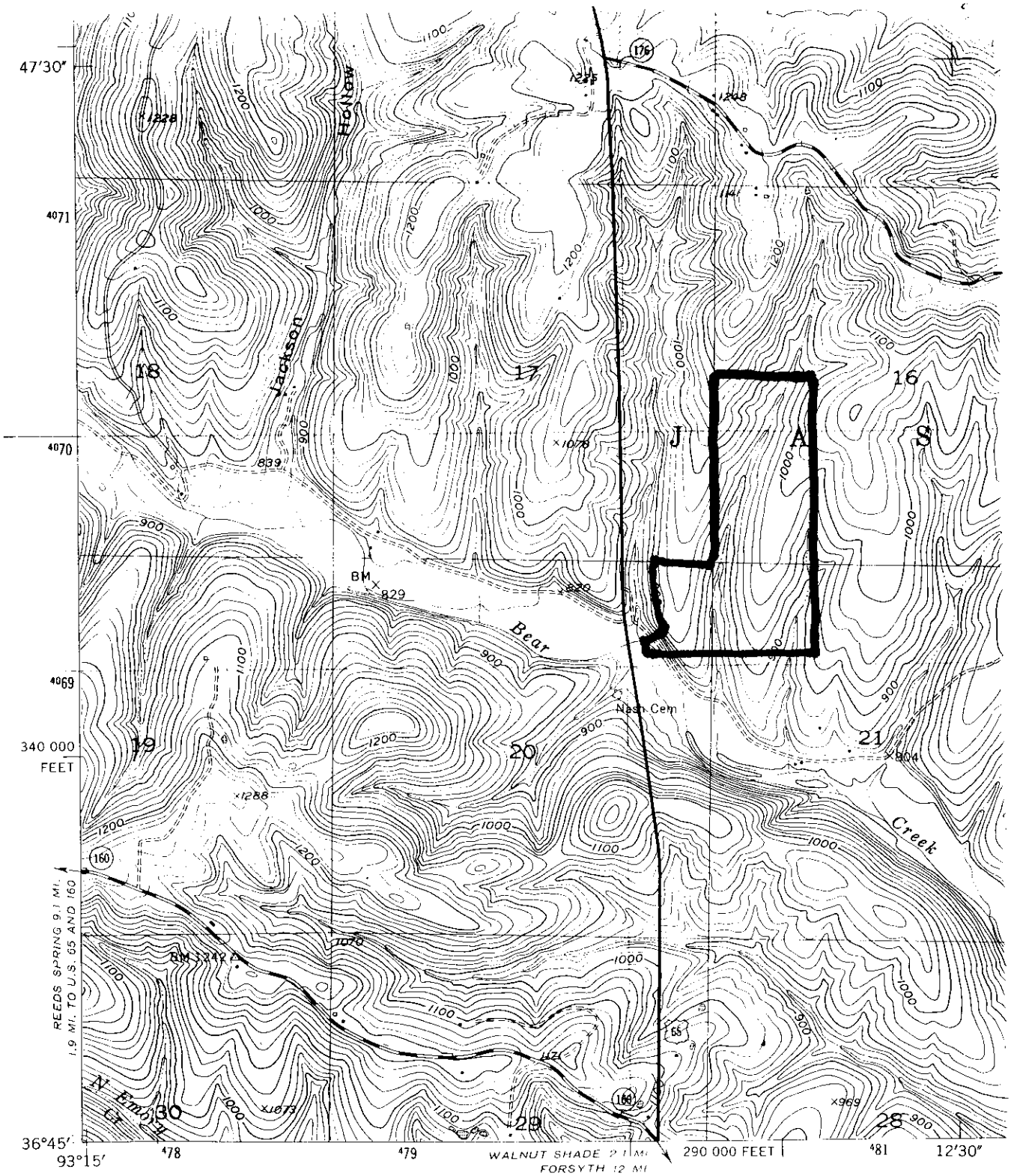
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1975. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revised boundary



(GARBER)
7357 III NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

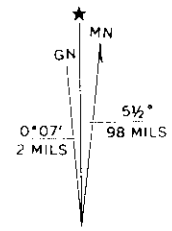
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1955

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1975. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

PHOTO

UNAVAILABLE